IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 28, 1872. Any one who desires to know how the Tariff bill get into its present shape must read the regular press reports, for a special dispatch can hardly do ustice to the long process through which it went during the nine hours' session of to-day. The bill after yesterday's adjournment, was in such condition that its friends hoped that the sections containing the free list and the ten per cent reduction on textile and metallic fabrics would be added, and the bill passed in that form. The free list was passed without much debate, but several Senators had essays on political economy to read, and they spent a good part of the afternoon in a discussion on the abstract question of Protection. The section was finally passed with silk and cotton omitted. Then a long fight securred ever a proposition of Mr. Ham-lin to attach the first section of the Finance Committee's bill, making great reductions in the duty on salt, lumber, coal, etc., and, after many amendments had been defeated, it was adopted with some slight modifications. Then Scott moved to repeal all internal taxes, except these on soarits, malt fiquors, and tobacce, and as about 10 e clock this was agreed to, and the bill passed by a vete of 35 to 4, those in the negative Mesers. Frelingbuysen, Scott, Hamlin. Boreman. So the Tariff bill, as it goes out of the Senate, repeals all internal taxes on and after July 1, 1872, melading the income tax already accrued, places ten and coffee on the free list at the same time, and makes the reductions in duties proposed by the Finance Committee, except those on silk manufactures, cotton machinery and

### THE FRENCH ARMS SALES.

one or two other articles.

THE MARQUIS DE CHAMERUN ON THE STAND HISTORY OF A CURIOUS WAR OFFICE COM-PLICATION - AMERICAN INFLUENCES TO

### IN TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIDENE.

WASHINGTON, March 28 .- Another animated wene occurred in the Senate French Arms Committee-nom this morning, at the examination of the Marquis de Chambran. Before the witness was called to the stand, Carpenter withdrew his motion, made yesterday o return Mr. Summer's protests to him. This action ha been much commented on during the day, be knew about the matter. Receiving permission from ser of the Legation; at that time the Charge d'Affairewas in bad health and greatly in need of legal assistance; since that time, the Marquis has been consulted legal advise has been desired. The Marqui we that the compensation he receives from the French evernment is not more than one-sixth or one-seventh when he first discovered anything which led him to suset that American officials had received a proportion of the money paid for arms and ordnance stores. The date from 1888. Place had a distinguished brother who was Secretary to the Marquis's father-in-law, when he was French Embassador at Rome. The Marquis did not neet Place, however, more than three times from 1858 been appointed Consul-General, and having sent to the Marques a polite note in the Spring betere, did call upon tject to the Marquis, and Bellaret, the French Charge chasing arms was mentioned, and the Marquis, with much emphasis, advised Place not to buy arms in the consulate : probably, on account of that advice Place employed a broker to purchase for him: from that time January, 1871, the Marquis Saw Piace for more than eight times; at one of these interviews Place showed the Marquis a telegram which he had received from Lescesne at Tours, and his answer; in quis did not go to New York, and received only one note from Place: on the 10th of January, Pince wrote to him that a plauseby appearing man, named Absterdam, and told him that he was acquainted with the condition of many of the arms and ordeance stores in the arsenals; that some of those involved to France had been very interior, and that he had seen some boxes of ordnance stores on Pier 63 marked "unserviceable;" about the Prance; the Charge d'Affaires put the matter into the Marquis's hands; he saw Mr. Patterson about the same time, and told him that he had heard that Government with the sales; soon after, an order came from France for the removal of Place, and the transfer of the Consul at Charleston to New York: the Marquis was sent to New York to establish the new officer in his position, but, for personal reasons did not meet Place personally; when Mr. Bellonet came to America, he had special instructions from the French Government to investigate the purchases of arms made by the Consul-General; when he came Washington he brought with him the draft of a report which the Marquis new thinks represented the exact facts in the case; his opinion was that several invoices were made by the Consul-General in his own name, and on them he had retained two per cent commission; this M. Bellonet considered ground for e civil suit, but not for a criminal presecution; Place

pur cent he had retained; Mr. Bellone; also stated in his hundred million francs in the purchase of arms.

At about the same time a report appeared in The News York Sun, prepared by Mr. Lana, setting forth that the purchase of arms for the French Government had been managed by a Ring, of which, Place and Chauvitean were members, and that officers of the Government were concerned in the same transactions. Bellonet asked the

concerned in the same transactions. Bellonet asked the Marquis if Place ought not to sue The Sam for libel, but the Marquis thought not. Boomatter, he caded upon Mr. Dana, and told him that he must be mist-ken in the charges he had made, and it was Mr. Dana who rive him the mane of Hosy. The Marquis knows nothing about Hosy except what Mr. Dann told him. Soon after Place left New-York, he was summored before the Committee of the French Assemely, to account for his acts, and was acquitted. The feedbody agents him a remaner the Marquis to act as his attorney ancient him a remaner fee; this he refused to do, and teturned the fee. After his acquittal, Place wrete to the Marquis and sent him a copy of Reminston's letter to Les Cesne. The Marquis ind not have the to study that letter with care, antil Documber last. About that thus, an attorney of Brainigton called at the French Legation with a number of letters of recommendation, which had been given to Remington called at the French Legation with a number of letters of recommendation, which had been given to Remington by high American officials. There were letters from Gen Spinner, Secretary Belkmap, Secretary Robeson, and Jay Cooke. The Marquis at once saked M. Bellonet if those papers had passed through the State Department, and was told that they had not; in one of these letters, Gen Spinner asked Mr. Weshharne to do everything in his power to help Remindton, and to dispel suspicions which had arisen in France against him in France.

The Marquis then spoke to Senator Patterson along the description with letters to be used against him in France.

shed Remington with letters to be used assinst him in cance.
The Morquis then spoke to Senator Patterson about e matter, about the 13th of December, and Mr. Patter is account of that interview corresponds exactly it the Marquis's recollection of it. On the 22t January, the Marquis's recollection of it. On the 22t January, the Marquis called upon the Secretary of War, elloudt having given him a power of attorney, to ask a Secretary for permission to examine a fiel of the less made by the War Department. This examination was to be confidential. Secretary Bellings of that the Marquis might see everything, openity; that thing was confidential in his office. After matters had sen arranged, the Secretary began to speak about Hean glow's letter, which Patterson had given him a copy; the Marquis told him that the worst part of the contington, and explained to him the use first Remnigation, and explained to him the use first was to be made of it, for the Marquis said that he knew of his own positive knowledge that those letters were to be used against Place, and no leared that his friend would not have fair play. Then Bertetary Belkinsp said, "If I had seen that letter of Pounharious to Le Ceane, he never would have got that letter, and I would have spoken in a manner that be

would have remembered as long as he lived." He said that if the Marquis would tell him how, he would modify it. The Marquis knew that he would have great difficulty in helping Secretary Helkinap out of the tremble into which he had got, but promised to do what he could secretary Belkinap then took him into his private office, and a conversation took place which the Marquis preferred not to repeat without Secretary Belkinap's permission.

and a conversation took place which the Marquis preferred not to repeat without Secretary Belknap's permission.

Bellonet, at first, refused to have anything to do with this matter, as he did not desire to give Gop. Dyer an opportunity to explain, while he had in his possession evidence that Dyer had destroyed papers to hide the truth in another matter. The Marquis ther went to Secretary Fish and took him the whole case, in order that he might send the Remington letter to Belknap, as soon as he received it from Belkonet. On Jam 2e, the Marquis went to the War Department, with the gentleman who had acted as Place's coursel in Paris. After their business was completed, Belknap said to the Marquis that he had the letter completed, and read to him, in the presence of several persons, the indorsement upon the presence of several persons, the indorsement upon the back of it. On the 21st January, the Marquis called alone upon Secretary Belknap and found several gentlemen in the room, and among them a Member of Congress from Connecticut. The Marquis told the Secretary be had come to speak confidentially about the letter. The Secretary read the letter alond and then handed it to the Marquis for examination; he read it twice and said: "This is just the opposite of what I expected. This confirms the Remington letter."

After some talk, Secretary Belknap desired the Marquis to prefer written charges. The Yarquis explained how this was impossible, as he was a Freich citizen, and such charges must go through the French Legation, and that Legation would have nothing to de with it.

The Marquis then went on to relate how, on the 25th of January, he received the letter from Secretary Belknap sending him to Congress for the list of sales he had asked for, this letter being sont to him on the very same day that Place's second trial ended by his conviction. It was not until the 20th of January that M. Bellonet received the letter that Secretary Belknap had shown the Marquis on the 21st. The Marquis will continue his naviative leme

## A CARD FROM MR. SAMUEL EEMINGTON.

to the Editor of The Tribane.

SIR: In a recent number of THE TRIBUNE I read with much pain and surprise the following re-marks made by Mr. Summer in the Senate of the United

"In setting forth the facts he must introduce two characters upon the scene—Mr. Place, late Consul-General of France at New-York, and Samuel Remington of fluon, New-York. Place had been accessed of fraud, and mon his second trial had been convicted mainly upon the lestingny of Remington, who was authenticated as a witness in the French courts by a certificate from our Sacretary of War."

Now, Sir, I venture to appeal to your sense of fair play deatly and most ably support Mr. Summer, because at which is unfortunately not always to be found when first, Mr. Victor Place on his second trial was convicted testimony invoked; and that testimony, as I shall show directly, was not given in the Paris Court, but before the Parisamentary Commission sitting at Versuilles. It is M. Place, even as spectator, far less therefore as a wi as a witness by a certificate from our Secretary of War, either in the French Courts, or before their Parliamen tary Commission of Inquiry.

easily explained. When I beard of the extraordinary statements put forward by M. Place on his first trial last Antunna, with regard to the commercial position of the firm of which I am a partner. I at once returned to the United States. My object in so doing was to be provided with a triumphant answer to those accusations in before the French Parliamentary Commission, which It was not, indeed, until I had collected all these door ments that I learned that the French Government has

be affixed to this communical on moler my hand. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.
"W. H. Belannar, Secretary of War."
Thus you see that this so-called certificate is merely War Department. It cannot, therefore, be possibly conwar bepartment. It cannot, increase, or possibly con-struct to be a certificate authenticating me as a witness either before the French courts or even the French Par-liamentary Commission, which, I repeat, I had alone in view when I procured Gev. Dyer's report and many similar documents. In full confidence that you will do me the honor to print this letter, which I have made as brief as possible, il remain, Sir, yours very respectfully, Hotel Chatham, Paris, March 12, 18-2 S. RI SINGTON.

## CHRISTIANS PERSECUTION IN JAPAN.

A STATEMENT FROM THE JAPANESE MINISTER. Washington, March 28.-In conversation, recently, Mr. Mori, the Japanese Minister, very plainly expressed his surprise at the conduct of The statement concerning the nativ Christians of Japan. It described the treament of native converts to Christianity, by the local authorities, in r most singular and terrific manner. If such an atterfy false statement had appeared in a worthless journal, he would not have cast a thought upon it; but Mr. Mori regrets, for the sake of the paper, that it took such a premature course; and be believes that if such indiscreet and improper statements are to be hereafter published by The Evening Post, it will be regarded as a poor channel for the promulgation of truth.

Apropos to the above we publish the following para-graph from The London and China Telegraph for March

"We refrained from publishing in our last the accounts received from Japan of the persecution of Christians, believing that the statements, which emanated from the Nagasaki Gazete, were grossity exaggerated. We now find, by our correspondence by this mail, that such is the case. It seems that the paper in question is under the influence of Roman Catholic priests at Nagasaki, and the converts are said to be of their order. The statement made by Lord Euffeld, which will be found in our Parliamentary intelligence, reveals the truth."

What Lord Enneld said was, that 60 or 70 heads of famlies had been sent from Nagasaki to other parts of Japan, but that the officials at Yedo had expressed regret at this conduct on the part of the local authorities, and have sent officers to make inquiries on the subject; and his Lordship also stated that the Foreign Office had no information as to the atrocities or cruelties practiced on

## CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

MORE FILIBUSTERING IN THE HOUSE - THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL PASSED THE UNVESTIGATION OF THE UNVESTIGATION OF THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL PASSED THE UNVESTIGATION OF THE UNVESTIG TIGATIONS-THE WEATHER REPORTS AND THE TELEGRAPH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE] WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 28, 1872.

An attempt was made, to-day, to come to an under standing upon the Depot bill, so as to bring the existing dead-lock to an end, and permit the House, by disposite. dead-lock to an end, and permit the House, by disposing careful inquiry to-day proves that the rumoved or the subject, to get at more important public business, changes in the Interior Department have not taken Mr. Starkweather, finding the opponents of the measure place. The report probably grew out of an attempt in as determined as ever to persist in fillbustering, unless certain quarters to place Gen. Howard at the head of they were accorded the right to vote on amendments, of the local Bureau. of the subject, to get at more important public business, changes in the Interior Department have not taken fered, as a compromise, to admit Mr. Poland's amendment. This proposal was indignantly rejected by Messrs. Kerr, Beck, and others. The claims could be filed before the British and American Poland amendment provides for the admission Claims Commission, unless by permission, in each case of the Baltimore and Ohlo Railroad to the use of the new for cause shown, a very large number of memorials was depot on equal terms with the Baltimore and Potomac presented. Four hundred and twenty-one British claims Road. Mr. Kerr informed Mr. Starkweather that he were filed up to that date, and at the session to-day 15 cared for neither of the rival roads, but insisted that the additional chains were filed. It is thought that the

men representing the lumber interests of Michigan and men representing the lumber interests of Michigan and Wisconsin. To induce the latter to withdraw their fermidable opposition to the bill, Mr. Parwell, the Chicago member, offered an amendment excepting lumber from its provisions. As soon as Mr. Dawes reported the bill back from the Ways and Means Committee, no objection was made from any quarter, and the bill went through without the Yeas and Nays. The Michigan members are delighted with the result, which, they think, is a complete victory for them, inasmuch as the only interest they had in the controversy was to secure what Mr. Parwell conceded to them. They are confident that, if it had been refused, they could have carried their point in the House, and secured the adoption of the amendment excepting lumber against all opposition. On the other hand, the Illinous members say that it is of far less importance to the people of Chicago to have their lumber free of duty than would be imagined from the ado made against it in Congress. Indeed, some of them assert that it is a matter of no consequence, for the reason that the forest fires last Fall may obliged the lumbermen of Michigan and Wisconsin to cut such large quantities of timber, in order to save it, that there will be thrown upon the Chicago market nearly double the usual amount of lumber, which will bring the price down to such low figures that there would be no profit in importing Canadian lumber, if it could come in duty free. The reason they did not consent, at first, to except lumber, was because they feared that if they did so other amendments would be insisted on excepting iron glass, and numerous other articles. The compromise appears to be one of those rare and happy ones which are perfectly satisfactory to both parties. The bill, has amended by the House, passed the Schale to-day, so the question is finally settled.

The House Committee having under consideration the subject of Schece sand-stone, and its use in the new State Wisconsin. To induce the latter to withdraw their The House Committee having under consideration the

subject of Seneca sand-stone, and its use in the new State Department building, paid an official visit to the building, to-day, and made a personal inspection of the work now in progress, and it was the almost mammous opin ion of the Committee that not only was Seneca suitable for the purpose for which it is used, but that the work already done on the Department is of a superior quality and abundantly substantial and durable. No official expression of opinion, however, has been made by the members, and the investigation will be resumed to-morrow, with Mr. Mullet on the stand.

The subframmulae of Commerce have a proposed with

The sub-Committee of Commerce have summoned wit nessee for Saturday next, on the investigation into the traffic in oil, to the injury of legitimate commerce in tha commodity. The Committee of ten persons, represent ing about \$50,000,000 capital in the oil interest, headed by ex-Congressman Gilfillan, are still here, and are bringing the question to the attention of Congressmen, who promise speedy action on the bill of Mr. McCrary of Iowa, which will have the effect of correcting this evil. Some of the officers of the Improvement Company will be summoned, and it is stated that some startling exposures will be made within a few days.

Who Cran of New Yerk. Wm. Octon of New-York, who as an ex-Compaissione

and Collector of Internal Revenue was able to give th that it would not be safe to abolish it under present cu constances. Revenue outers, so say, which is difficult to five, and often with large families, find it difficult to five, and are subjected to great temptation to receive bribes, which is in a measure removed by the hope of reward for the discovery of fraud. On this point he was cross-examined by Mr. Daygrd, and said that for several reasons a salary of \$1.500 a year was not so much for a clerk in the Custombouse in New York as the same salary was for a person a crivate crouley, giving two principal reasons for this

versation upon the subject of politics in that State, and to-bight left for New-York to confer with Gov. Warmoth. The Hon-YLomas W. Conway, State Superintendent of education in his State. It discloses one of the most in-teresting facts which has become known in the South since the war. It seems that a wealthy sugar planter of Louisians died recently, leaving an estate of over gloscoc, one-third of which he bequeathed to the work of public education in that state, making special refer-ence to the education of the colored people. This man had a claim against the Government for supplies furnished to the Army of the Gulf amount-ing to several hundred thousand dollars, one-third of which, when collected, shall also go to public schools. Mr. Convay was appointed executor of the estate, and is here on that business. This planter was one of the bracest shaveholders in Louisatia, and was so well pleased with the progress of education among the freed-men that, prior to his death, he made this appropriation out of his estate in sid of that work. As to the painteal situation in Louisiana, and was so, well ent's conduct in supporting his officials in their repeated officials has rent the Republican party in pieces, and made attecess an easy matter for the Democracy. There will be two State Conventions, two sets of delicingtes to Philadelphia, two State tickets, and then will cent the rain of the Republican party, and Gen. Grant will be to

tislana visited the President to-day, and had a cot

President Orton and Electrician Prescott of the West ern Union Telegraph Company, and also Postmasterwere before the Appropriations Committee to-day on the Signal Service subject. This discussion, which has arisen on the note of Mr. Orton, refusing longer to send the weather reports at the prices he now receive

has arised on the note of Mr. Orton, returning longer to send the weather reports at the prices he now receives, will bring up the whole question of the relations between the telegraph and the Government. It seems to be the intention of the Western Union Company to compel the Government either to pay as much, or hearty as much, for measages as is paid by the commercial world, or buy the lines of the companies. The contract under which the signal reports are now transmitted will soon expire. The Government efficies hold that, in consequence of certain privileges and concessions granted to telegraph companies, such as permitting them to build depots on public lands, construct lines over the public domain and unitary reservations, and supply telegraph posts, &c., where it is convenient for them to do so, from the Government forests, the Covernment in entitled in return to make full use of the rates fixed upon by the Postmaster-General, under contract, so as to include the Signal Service branch, as well as the ordinary Department messages. The prices as originally agreed opon were such as paid the cost of tolegraphing, and a profit of 30 per tent. Mr. Orton stated before the Committee on were such as paid the east of tolegraphing, and a profit of 30 per tent. Mr. Orton stated before the Committee that the gross receipts of the Company during the year were \$8,000,000, that the expenses were about \$6,000,000, and that consequently about \$2,000,000 of profit accused to the Company in that time. The subject will be continued at the meeting of the Committee on Saturday.

The Okolohama Territorial project continues to occupy the time of the House Committee on Indian Affairs.

The chief difficulty in the way of establishing a Terr. torial Government for the Indians in Indian Territory lies in the fact that, if the present title of the tribes to their reservations is disturbed, three radroad companies their reservations is disturbed, three railroad companies which are building through the Territory air ready to step in and claim a large pertion of the land by virtue of the act incorporating them, which provides that then land grants should be extended through the Indian Territory, if the fitie of the Indians to the land through which they run should be extinguished. If this provision were repealed, it is claimed that it majority of the Indians would be in favor of the Territorial project. As long as the railroad companies have this contingent claim, the

Road. Mr. Kerr informed Mr. Starkweather that he cared for neither of the rival roads, but insisted that the property of the United States should not be given away it any corporation. A running debate ensued, and much excitement and great disorder. The temper displayed by some of the leaders on both sides was so but insisted by some of the leaders on both sides was so but instituted by some of the leaders on both sides was so but instituted by some of the leaders on both sides was so but instituted by some of the leaders on both sides was so but instituted by some of the leaders on both sides was so but the complete of the confidence of the facel instrument of a glant corporation, which had taken Congress by the throat, maintained unruffled composure, and finally offered to go further to conciliate the wrathful minority, and permit a vole on Mr. Crebby amendment, providing for the payment by the railway of the value of the land taken for the land taken congress by the throat, maintained unruffled composure, and finally offered to go further to conciliate the wrathful minority, and permit a vole on Mr. Crebby amendment, providing for the payment by the railway of the company of the value of the land taken congress by the throat, maintained unruffled composure, and finally offered to go further to conciliate the wrathful minority, and permit a vole on Mr. Crebby amendment, providing for the payment by the railway of the company of the value of the land taken congress by the case on the county of the waste of the waste of the land taken congress by the case on the county of the value of the land taken congress by the case on the county of the waste of the waste of the land taken congress of the day of the waste of the wa

HOME NEWS.

THERMOMETER YESTERDAY AT HUDSUTS, NO. 218 BROAD WAY.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

of Massachusetts, the Han. William Williams, M. C., and J. Godit Ruith of Buffale, Judge R. D. Rice of Maine, Col. H. B. McComb of Delaware, U. H. Crosby of Chicago, B. F. Window of St. Louis, and Delaware, U. H. Crosby of Chicago, B. F. Window of St. Louis, and Delaware, U. H. Crosby of Cornwall, N. Y. ... Brescort House—Mr. von Westenberg, Minister of Holland at Washington, and the Hon. W. C. Snith, M. C., of Vermoutt. ... New York Hotel—Admiral J. R. Tacker of the Peravian Navy, and Spire Mechanism of Rochester University. ... Schoolast Hotel—Ex-Grow Merrill, ex-Congressman J. B. Grimsell, and Judge R. H. Williams of lower, Judge A. R. Suffern of Haverstraw, N. Y., K. R. Bridgers of North Caroline, and E. B. Morgan of Aurora, N. Y. ... Girns House—The Hon. William Dorsbeimer of Buffalo. ... N. Y. ... Girns House—The Hon. William Dorsbeimer of Buffalo. ... Meter House—Ex-Congressman John B. Alley of Massachusetts, Capit. G. M. Ceitrocossess, U. S. Navy, and Gen. R. A. Merritt of Potsdam, N. Y. ... Eccrett House—Judge E. Farmssorth of Detroit.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Sergeant Wm. H. Lefferts, President of the Police Mutual Aid Association, reports that he collected from members last year \$20,528, which was paid to the families of 22 deceased members.

Holy Thursday was observed with appropriate services, yesterday, in the Episcopal and Roman Catho lic churches. Archbishop McCloskey celebrated a solemn pontifical mass in the morning at St. Patrick's Cathedral

George Seaman, aged 40, employed as a diver on the wrecking schooner Thomas Kiolin, lying at the oot of Sixty fifth-st., while at work, yesterday, was suf-ocated by the bursting of the air-pipe connecting with

The election of a Colonel of the 9th Regiment in place of the late James Fisk, jr., was postponed last evening until further notice, in consequence, as was alleged, of the withdrawal of both the candidates, B. W. Blanchard and Judge Barnard.

The Police Mutual Aid Association has paid luring the past year \$20,528 to the families of 28 deceased members. Since the date of organization, Oct. 13, 1866, the Association has paid to the heirs of deceased members, \$147,121, and the expense of collecting and disbursing that sum has not exceeded \$70 per annum. A lady residing in the upper portion of this

city, while riding in a Broadway car a few days ago, was in greenbacks, and a valuable diamond pin. Her name could not be ascertained, although she offers through friends a reward of \$1,000 for the recovery of the stolen property. The police have not been informed of the rob-bery. In the United States District Court, yester-

day, in the case of L. C. Hyde agt. Michael Steiner and others, Judge Blatchford reserved his decision upon the notion to punish Steiner for an alleged contempt of Court in violating an injunction regarding certain bankruptcy proceedings pending in Illinois. It was argued that a party cannot plead defects in an injunction as an excuse for violating it; and that an allegation of contempt upon information and belief is not sufficient to warrant the Court in inflicting punishment. The feeling among merchants and capital-

sts, borrowers as well as lenders, regarding the bill now before the New-York Legislature "for the punishment f those receiving unlawful interest" is one of universal condemnation. The borrowers claim that the enacttighter," and that it would be almost impossible to ob-tain loans on any conditions. The capitalists say that they would not loan money at seven per cent, but would invest it in trade, and that they can not see any reason why, if a man wants to get the use of money, he should not pay the market price for it as well as for any other weethandless.

Elections for town officers will be held in he towns of Kings County on Tuesday next. The County institutions at Flatbush contain .835 inmates, and the Small-pox Hospital 72 patients.

Henry Wildes, a broker, of Franklin and Myrtle-aves, while suffering yesterday from a fit vas robbed by a bystander of his watch and \$15 in bank-

Mayor Powell issued a proclamation yesteray prohibiting the owners of dogs from allowing them o go unmuzzled, and imposing a penalty for the violation of the ordinance. Several mad dogs were shot yes

The residents of the Twelfth Ward are still persisting in their attempts to drive the offal contractor from the wharf at the foot of Court-st. by barricading the thoroughfaces and threatening the scavengers with violence. Mr. Clark, the contractor, was arrested yes-terday for dumping dead animals in the streets, and William McGiff for blockading Court st. with stones.

MINEOLA.—The Committee appointed by the several towns of Queens County, to oppose the action of the Board of Supervisors in locating the court-house at this place, has prevalled upon the Senate Committee to amend the bill so as to allow the next Board of Supervi-sors to decide upon the location. The Commissioners will be chosen by bailot.

FREECORT.—The residence of William Smith was en-tered by burglars, yesterday, during the absence of the family, and robbed of articles worth \$500.

## HUDSON RIVER COUNTIES.

tax-payers, held on Wednesday afternoon, \$3,000 was appropriated for road purposes, including \$600 for the for the parchase of an iron safe for the Town Clerk's office: \$600 for rent and furniture of rooms to be used by office; 800 for rent and furniture of rooms to be used by
the Justice of the Peace and Town Clerk, and \$500 for
the repairs of the town dock. A resolution was adopted
requiring the Justices to surrender all the town property
in their possession to the Supervisor within 48 hours.
MOUNT VERNON.—At a public meeting held on Wednesday evening in regard to facilities and rates of fare and
commutation on the New-Haven Railroad, it was voted
not to accept the propositions made by Mr. Bishop, but
to invoke legislative action.

New right — Two doubts have coursed from small-

NEWBURGH.-Two deaths have occurred from small-pox within a few days.

## NEW-JERSEY.

JERSEY CTTY. - Michael Connolly, Andrew Brown, William Cafney, and John Lawrence were arrested yeslerday on a charge of having committed a number of robberies on freight-cars of the New-Jersey Railroad Company. Henry and Richard Buck, grocers, at Warren and Steuben-sts., were arrested for receiving the stolen goods ... A new club-house is to be erected by the Pavonia Yacht Club, near Long Dock ... James Saunders, Ellen Martin, and Peter and Richard Ridgeway were placed on trial yesterday, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, for having made a riotous attack upon the house of Michael Roche, on Feb. 20 ... The Board of the house of Michael Roche, on Peb. 20... The Board of Police Commissioners has ordered the immediate creetion of an additional temporary hospital (or the accommodation of small-pox patients... The Boards of Registration will sit on Tuesday, for the purpose of placing additional names of voters on the lists prior to the charter election... One hundred coopers employed by N. & H. O'Donnell "struck" yesterday on account of the discharge of five of the employés. The action of the "strikers" was ratified by the Coopers' Union.

NEWARK.—Edwin O. Halsted was accidentally shot, on Tuesday evening, with a pistol, by George Bemer, in a cigar store on Branchest. Kate Geibh and Catherine Rohk, who had exaped from the State Reform School, were arrested yesterday.

Patenson.—St. Omer Commandery Knights Templar has elected the following officers; J. P. Doremus, Com-mander; C. N. Sterritt, Generalissimo; J. W. Congdon, Laptam-General; Heber Wells Prelate.

Horoken.—Conrad Lucrger was arrested last evening on a charge of stealing a borso from the stables of the North Hudson County Railway Company, at Umon Hill. RUTHERFURD PARK.—The Presbyterians are about to creet a new personage, the Episcopalians a new chapel, and the Baptists a mission chapel. PASSAIC - The Village Council has called a public meeting for Thesday evening, for the nomination of can-didates for village officers, without regard to party.

DECTURES, MEETINGS, ETC.

### The Joint Committee of the Common Conneil on Emitronds will meet at 3:30 p. m., to-morrow, in the hamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

A novel and interesting lecture on the "Besemer Process" will be delivered to-morrow evening, in he Free Scientific Course, at Cooper Institute, by Alex ander L. Holley, whose extended acquaintance with the mysteries of Bessemer steel-making was noticed in The TRIBUNE of last Wednesday. The lecture will be claber-ately illustrated with the aid of the camera and screen.

The evening school of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen held an exhibition in the of successions and tradesinen field an exhibition in the rooms at No. 472 Broadway last evening. A large num-ber of specimens of free-hand drawing were shown, and speeches were made by Peter Cooper and others. The school numbers 431 scholars, and is superintended by Henry W. Winans.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen received, vesterday, a communication from the Fire Department stating that another fire apparatus is necessary for the protection of property above Fifty-ninth-st. A resoluprotection of property above Fifty-ninth-st. A resolu-tion to request the Board of Apportionment to appro-priate funds for two more fire companies above that street was referred to the Committee on Law. The following ordinance was made a special order for next Monday:

No freight ears shall be run or drawn over the railroad track in Fourth-are below the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, conter of Twarty settemblest, and Fourth acc, or in the Boxery, Grand, Broome, or Confirmats, succept between 2 p. m. and 6:30 a. m.

A mass meeting of colored men was held,

last evening, in the Sullivan-st. Church, to perfect ar rangements for the celebration of the anniversary of the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment. Joseph II. Waiker passage of the Fifteenth Amendment, Joseph R. variety reported that the Police Commissioners had promised protection, and the Board of Education had granted a holiday to the colored children attending the public schools. The procession will form at Fifth are, and Eighth-st., and will include military organizations, the Satooninen's Association, Sons of Morgan, and the includers of the International Society. The roade of the procession will be through Waverley passe, McDongaio. Spring, Hudson, and Canal-sts., Broadway. Fourteenth-st., Fifth-ave., Thirty-fourth-st., Madison-ave., and Twen-ty-third-st., to Association Hall.

The New-York Yacht Club held a meeting,
last evening, James Gordon Bennett, jr., in the chair.
About 20 yachts were represented. The Committee on
Measurements and Allowances presented a report containing resolutions abolishing the present system of
measurement and time allowances, and recommending measurement and time allowances, and recommending that each yacht shall be measured by its orbic contents; that the number of cubic feet so obtained be applied to such tables of time allowances taken from those now in use as will result in an allowance by the largest schooners, the Dauntiess and the Sappho, to the smallest, the Foam and the Eva, of about 20 minutes in a race of five hours. Adopted. The old grade of Fleet Surgeon was restored, and Dr. Dawson elected to the position. The annual regatta was fixed for the third Thursday in June, instead of the second. The ocean race for the Bennett Challenge Cup was set down for the third Thursday in July.

A fire in a stable in rear of No. 224 Second-st., wheel by Jacob Newdecker, resterday, caused \$2,000 damage. Frank Batz, age 26, of No. 32 Greenwich st., was

Patrick Deverney of No. 69 Monroe-st., during an afray early yesterday in Wood's oyster saloon, No. 215 Canabet., was assanited by the proprietor and two men, and received two severe cuts on the bead.

Charles Odanot, age 40, of No. 27 South First-st trocklyn, E. D., while looking down a hatchway, at Corlears and W treats, yesterday, was struck on the head by an elevator and had h

John D. Moritz, age 4, while walking across the roadway in front of his parents' home, No. 337 East Twenty-offices, restorday, was ron over by a truck and killed. The driver, Frank Reynolds of No. 1,335 Third are, was arrested. As the Catharine Ferry boat was leaving her ship

Patrolman Connell of the Twenty-seventh P

cinct was arrested yesterday on a charge of having committed an ind-assault upon Rilen O'Neal, residing at Washington and Liberty-sta-denied the charge. Justice Hogan allowed him to go on his own re-nitance to await the result of an examination.

TRICKS OF DISHONEST BEER MANUFACTUREES. Dealers in ale and lager-beer have lor complained of deficient quantities of liquor in casks re ceived from the brewers, and have determined to bring the matter before the Legislature, and to ask that body to regulate the standard of ale and lager-beer furnish by brewers so as to prevent frauds in the future. To dealers purchase beer by the barrel, and not by the galon, and the law requires the barrel to hold at least 32 gallons, and the gauge-mark of the barrel to be cut on the outside. But the dealers discovered that the gauge-mark afforded no indication of the quantity within, and although a gimlet-hole in the top of the cork caused the beer or its foam to rush at once to the outlet, yet this was no guide to the quantity within, because the pressure with which it is necessary to charge the liquid, in order to keep it fresh and palatable, is sufficient to force it to an opening if the cask in reality is partially filled.

The dealers who had tested with gauge-rods the capa-city of the barrels when empty, and who continue to find a deficiency in their contents, after a time discovered tricks in barrel-making which the gauge-rod was not cal culated to reveal. Testing the capacity of the same bar rels by gailon measurement, discrepancies were discovered in 32-gallon casks of from two [to five gallons from the gauge-rod measurement, and upon taking out the heads of the barrels it was ascertained that the edges of the heads, the ends of the staves, and the bung-hole stave, were planed down to such thinness as to cause the

stave, were planed down to such thinness as to cause the gauge-rod to sink beyond the average length of the staves, and thus indicate a false measurement.

Hence they found themselves liable to be defrauded in casks, whether filled or empty, and a system was suggested by which ale land lager-beer might be sold by weight; and in order to protect the bonest brewer as well as the purchaser against the tricks of dishonest manufacturers, it was agreed that the law should regulate the weight of each gallon, fixing the standard at a certain number of pounds to each gallon.

In response to a sentiment generally pervading the retailers of ale and lager-beer throughout the State. Mr. Vedder has introduced in the Assembly a bill prohibiting manufacturers and dealers from selling casks of more than five gallons each, unless they shall have them marked with both the weight of barrel and contents, and the actual weight of the empty barrel, and ixing the standard for sale and manufacture at eight pounds to each gallon. Violations of the act will be punished with fine or imprisonment.

### CONTROLLER GREEN IN THE MARKETS Controller Green, accompanied by Super-

intendent Devoe, visited, yesterday, Essex, Union, and the Eighteenth Ward Markets. Essex Market was found in better condition than the markets previously visited. Upon entering the building the Controller was wel-comed in a short speech by Mr. Cornell, a stand-owner, who said that since Mr. Green's accession to office the marketmen had felt encouraged to invest their surplus earnings in decorating their stands, and to do all in their power to aid the Controller in any efforts at market reform he might suggest. Mr. Green thanked the stand

form he might suggest. Mr. Green thanked the standowners for their kind greeting, and said that he was
disposed to urge upon the proper authorities improvements commensurate with the city's needs.

The next visit was paid to Union Markot, at Houston
and Second-siz. which was found in excellent condition,
the stand-owners making no complaints. No formal reception occurred here, and the Controller next visited
the Eighteenth Ward Market, a fine and massive structure, admirably constructed for market purposes, but
wrongly located and nearly deserted. It is capable of containing 300 large stands, but only five or six are in use at
present, and the occupants complain of want of business.
The nearness of the Manhattan Gas Works and the existence of a dampling ground in the rear make the site
peculiarly objectionable. The Controller expressed himself in doubt as to what course to pursue with reference
to the marter, but insisted on the removal of the clerk
who has nothing to do but look at empty stalls.

To-day the Controller will visit Centre and Clinton
Markets.

A BROOKLYN IRON FOUNDERY BURNED. The iron foundery of Mertz, Linne & Co. t Nos. 130 and 132 First st., Brooklyn, E. D., caught fire early yesterday from sparks issuing from the chimney, and the flames gained rapid headway before the arrival of the engines, owing to the belts giving the alarm for the wrong district. The flames spread rapidly to the adjoining four-story manufactory, which was seriously damaged. William Ackerly, the owner, estimates his loss at \$15,000; fully insured. Mertz, Linne & Co. estimate their loss on stock at \$12,000; insured for \$2,000 each by the Lafayette, Phenix of Hartford, and Phenix of Brooklyn, and for \$1,000 by the International Company. Charles Gamne, electric engine manufacturer. Lossa \$1,000; Messrs, Bailey & Titus, brass finishers, \$1,000, and several others about \$600 each.

DANDRUFF.-BURNETT'S COCOAINE removés.

IT IS WELL TO GET CLEAR OF A BAD COUGH OR COLD THE PIRST WEEK, BUT IT IS SAVER TO BID YOURSELF OF

On the 20th inst. my son fell down stats, breaking a lighted lamp filled with DESSLOW & Bran's PREMIUM 31 and no explosion or fire occurred. Mrs. Janes Chilwan, No. 121 Montage etc., Brooklyn.

A .- The Old Guard exclaimed, "Up, and them!"—The cry is repeated by enthusiastic Young America, and Kasapply of his elegant Spring style of Hars is rapidly disappearing in sequence. But your hate at 212 Broadway.

OPEN AT RETAIL THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF SPRING NOVED-

TIES IN CHILDREN'S, BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MEN'S

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POURTE AVE., OFPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.

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20 AND 22 JOHN-ST. AND 19 MAIDEN LANK,

MEN AND BOYS'

SPRING OVERCOATS STYLISH SUITS

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WADE & CUMMING; COR. EIGHTH-AVE. AND TWENTY-TRIRD ST., GRAND OPERA UGUSZ.

## FREEMAN & BURR, CLOTHING WAREHOUSES, 138 & 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE IMMENSE STOCK, both of goods in the piece and the same made up for immediate wear the most desirable Styles and Fabrics manufactured, in

colorings adapted to the requirements of all. SPRING OVERCOATS, \$5. SPRING OVERCOATS, \$10.

SPRING OVERCOATS, \$15. SPRING OVERCOATS, \$20. SPRING OVERCOATS, \$25. SPRING OVERCOATS, \$30.

SUITS for Business, BOYS' SUITS for Dress, for Working, for Mone, for School, for Dress Travelleg. Every Novelty of Style, for Work, for Plan. All the Pares and Texture of Material.

SPRING SUITS, \$10. BOYS' SUITS, \$14 SPRING SUITS, \$15. BOYS' SUITS, \$12 SPRING SUITS, \$20. BOYS' SUITS, \$12 SPRING SUITS, \$30. BOYS' SUITS, \$13 SPRING SUITS, \$40. BOYS' SUITS, \$20

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East Fourteenth-st., Union-square Nos. 116 and 118 Cherry-st.,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR NEW AND CHOICE STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING

CUSTOM ORDERS,

CLOTHING FOR BOYS. A FINE STOCK OF FURNISHING GOODS, UNDERWEAR, AND

EXHIBITION OF SELOUS'S GRAND PICTURES

JERUSALEM,

ANILLA Vanilla Beans, prime Mexican, constantly in stock and for sale in quanties is suit. TAFT & TYLER, 54 Cedered.

ON ACCOUNT of the DISSOLUTION of the COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing, BALL, BLACK & Co.,

565 and 567 Broadway, inform their friends and the public that they are closing out their entire stock with as little delay as possible, at prices that will be an inducement for all to purchase from them. They have also a very large stock of unset stones, diamonds, emeralds, rubies, camed, &c., which they will set to order at unusually low rates. The Silver manufactory will be continued for a short time to cuable them to meet any demands in that line.

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WHOLESALE ROOMS,
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BEEBES RANGES

\$60 NET

DEANE'S French Bonnes.

The man found drowned off the foot of East JET AND SHELL GOODS.

Twenty-ninth st. on Wednesday has been identified as John Burley, age

Little yesiding at Second-ave, and Pitty-ninth-st.